THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE MOUNTAINEER

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Selected Poetry.

THE WORM OF THE HEART.

BY IDA AMEND EBERHART.

There is a little silvery worm
With teeth of finest gold,
With brightly shining diamond eyes
That speckle every fold,
And though it seems a timid thing,
The little worm is bold.

It revels in the human heart,
And if it chance to see
A plant of kindness springing up,
It hastens quietly
And nips its root, before the plant
Has grown to be a tree.

It loves to gnaw the tender chord
By which the soul is bound
To aught of goodness, love, or truth,
In kindred spirits found,
And if it mangle purity,
It joys to see the wound.

It gnaws the steeple from the church,
The carpet from the floor,
And oft destroys the little flowers
That grow around the door,
And yet when it has eaten all,
It frets and cries for more.

And now, would'st know the little worm,
So timid, yet so bold,
That nests in nearly every heart
Its revelry to hold—
That mocks at all of good and truth—
Its name is Love or Gold.

Selections.

JACK AND THE BLIND HORSE.

The Mobile *Register* is responsible for the following mirth provoking incident:

For twenty-three years old Jake Willett has cultivated the soil of Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom a support for self and wife. He is childless. Not long ago, Jake left the house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the center of which was a well, twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot, an ill wind lifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always practised the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering his lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this he made fast the end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was quickly on his way down the well.

It is a fact of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was busily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun, so he quietly slipped up to the horse and unbuckled the bell-strap, and approaching with a slow measured "ting-aling," to the edge of the well.

"G—d dang that old blind horse," said Jake, "he's a comin' this way sure! and she'l, got no more sense than to fall in here. Whoa, Bell.

But the continued approach of "ting-a-ling," said just as plainly as words, that "Bell" wouldn't whoa. Besides, Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to "shin" it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem," said he, "the old cuss will be a top of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa! G—d dang you, whoa." Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed Jake, falling upon his knees at the bottom. "I'm gone now, whoa. Now I lay me down to sleep —w-h-o-a, Bell,—I pray the Lord my soul to—w-h-o-a, now, Qu! Lord have mercy on me."

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Probably Ned didn't make tracks with his heels from that well. Maybe Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order, and you might think he didn't try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ned. Maybe not. I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who shot you this, it will be the last squib you'll get.

CHINESE NOTIONS.

The march of events which is fast bringing the Chinese Empire into open familiarity with the western world has already made known to us many interesting details of the life of that curious people. Not the least singular of their many oddities is their habit of *cooling* themselves in hot weather by the use of *hot baths* and *hot drinks*. When we remember how our hands burn after making up snow balls, this will not seem impossible. If you call in on a summer day, a small cup is placed before you with a few tea leaves in the bottom; boiling water is then turned on and the cup covered with a saucer. As soon as the leaves settle back to the bottom, drink your tea, and never insult your host by showing a desire for milk or sugar. The draught is said to be followed by a delicious coolness. Cold water is never used, and even their wine, made from rice, the only intoxicating drink they use, is always placed upon the table warm. Go into a barber's shop, and after being shaved without soap, you will be horrified by having a napkin applied to your face fresh from a vessel of boiling water; but so skilfully does the barber pass it up and down that there is no danger. In the restaurants an urn is placed upon the table full of boiling water, and the guests are continually dipping their fingers and bathing not only their faces and hands, but even their breasts.

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

A citizen of South Carolina has sent us the following as one of the proposed forms of declaration of independence to be submitted to the Convention which is to meet on the 17th proximo:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that although all men are created wholly unequal, mentally, morally, and physically, yet they are all equally entitled, under every civilized government, to the full protection of their lives, persons, and property, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while ills are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults, and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

First: The Northern States of this Union have for many long years warred against our peculiar institution of Slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, while we hold it to be a Divine institution, established by God himself in the following decree enunciated to Moses on Mount Sinai: "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." And we further hold that this Divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Savior and his Apostles.

Second: A large number of the Northern States have nullified the Constitution of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners; the principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

Third: The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the Territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the Federal Government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole end and object of all governments.

Fourth: Those Northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply without, but directly against, our representation and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported in return for, and purchased by, our cotton, rice, and tobacco, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns, and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South.

Fifth: Those Northern States have elected, by an overwhelming sectional vote, a President and Vice-President, both from their own section of country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom has received one single vote from our section, and whose express creed is that "there is an irrepressible conflict against Slavery, which can never cease until Slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years, in vain, appealed to their sense of justice and common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt and destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is, and ought to be dissolved; and that, as a free and independent State, we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.—*Wash. Constitution*, Nov. 13.

STRENGTH AND FEROCITY OF THE AFRICAN GORILLAS.

Dr. Du Chaillu is probably the first and only white man who has dared to wage war with Gorillas. The apes of Borneo and Sumatra are infants in comparison with them. The far-famed Chimpanzee is a great docile creature, which can never be named in the same day with the gigantic savage of Central Africa. Think of it! The gorilla is six feet two inches in height and three between the shoulder blades. The paw is that of a giant—three times the size of the human hand. The finger measures six inches in circumference at the base. There is an immense ridge running perpendicular over the cranium; this and the great jaws are packed with muscle of prodigious strength. The creature has huge arms, altogether disproportioned to the body. It is covered with black hair, and has a matted lock on its head, which it has the power of bringing over its face. It has almost the sagacity of a man, and almost the ferocity of a fiend. The male is terribly pugnacious; the female always flies. When they make their attack they beat their breasts with their fists, making a sound which can be heard a mile. Their cry—which has a terrific resemblance to a human voice—can be heard three miles amid the reverberation of the hills. As they approach their adversary, they endeavor to intimidate him. One would think this was easily done. That fearful sound, those frantic eyes, glaring with the intelligence and malignity of a demon, were enough to shake nerves not easily disturbed from their equipoise. Our hero lost five or six men in these strange engagements. Think of the tremendous strength that, with one blow of the arm, could crush the ribs like pipestems, and tear out a piece of the side; and that, with a single movement of the jaw, could crush the barrel of a gun as if it had been a stick of candy! Another fact: There are no lions in the beat of the gorilla.

HISTORY OF COTTON.

The following are some historical details relative to cotton: "The word cotton, which is adopted in all the modern languages of Europe, is derived from an Arab word. The origin of the use of fabrics made from this article dates very far back. In the time of Herodotus, all the Indians wore them; in the first centuries before Christ, there were manufactories of cotton tissues in Egypt and Arabia, but the Greeks and the Romans do not appear to have used them much. The Chinese did not commence cultivating the cotton plant until after the conquest of the Tartars in the thirteenth century, and at that same period cotton tissues formed an important article of commerce in the Crimea and southern Russia, whither they were brought from Turkistan. From the tenth century, the Arabs had naturalized the cotton plant in Spain; and in the fourteenth, the cottonades of Granada surpassed in reputation those of the East. The manufacture of cotton goods in Italy dates as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century, the first establishments being at Milan and Venice. It is presumed that there were at that period manufactories of cotton goods in England, as Deland, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., speaks of some being at Bolton-on-the-Moor, and an act of Parliament of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the cotton tissues of Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire. The cotton manufacture did not acquire any importance in France until 1787, when the French Government established spinning machines at Rouen; but it was not, however, until under the Empire, that, thanks to the efforts of Richard Lenoir, this branch of industry became flourishing".

GREAT FRESHET IN THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

OVERFLOW OF THE VALLEY OF THE POTOMAC —GREAT DAMAGE TO THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL—THE RAILROAD IN DANGER.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 4, 1860.

During Friday and Friday night the Alleghanies, particularly on their eastern slopes, in Western Maryland and Virginia, were visited by rains of extraordinary steadiness and volume. All the streams forming the source of the Potomac, as well as those emptying into it near this place and Piedmont, rose to a great height on Saturday.

During the day, yesterday, the rain ceased, and the sky became clear; but the quantity of water that had fallen was so great as to swell the Potomac for a brief period to a height almost unprecedented. The south branch of that river, which unites with the principal stream some twelve miles east of this place, seems to have swollen more rapidly and to a greater height than the other fork. Great quantities of drift-wood, including fences, etc., were floated down all night on Saturday, and it is feared that considerable damage may be done in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, Virginia, through which the south branch flows.

It is across the mouth of this river that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now erecting one of its new and substantial iron bridges, to replace the large wooden bridge at that point. This work had made considerable advancement toward completion, and the bed of the river was occupied by some of the temporary props required for the use of the workmen in putting up the new bridge. These offered some obstruction to the great volume of water and drift-wood, borne down by the freshet; and at one time on Saturday night it was feared that the left of the superstructure of the unfinished bridge might be destroyed, and thus cause considerable interruption to the movement of trains upon the road.

Mr. Wilson, master of the road, and his Eastern Assistant, Mr. Quincey, repaired to the spot with a large additional force of laborers, and, by their extraordinary efforts, gave such direction and control to the drift-wood as to prevent any serious damage. The waters continued to rise fearfully during the afternoon and night of Saturday, and until 2 o'clock on this (Sunday) morning, when they began to fall. By eight o'clock they had fallen some eight feet relieving the officers of the road from all anxiety about the threatened serious difficulties to the bridge.

With the view of receiving and conveying definite information and orders at the scene of danger, Mr. Diffey, one of the Supervisors of Trains, also proceeded there, and established a temporary telegraph station, by means of instruments placed in his ear.

No interruption to the tunnage trains of the road (which are now unusually large) was suffered during the period of alarm. The night express trains, however, as a measure of prudence, were not allowed to attempt the crossing of the bridge until this morning. The passengers coming east are stopping here, and those going west at Hancock.

The bridge is reported to have escaped without any injury whatever, and with the exception already stated no derangement to the business of the road will occur from the freshet.

Some fifty miles east of this point, between Sir John's Run and North Mountain, the railroad is located along the river at about fifteen feet above ordinary water-mark, for a distance embracing some ten or fifteen miles. Here, for the greater part of the distance, the track was more or less overflown by the great rise in the waters, which came down so rapidly that even the broad bed of the river could not carry them off fast enough. At Sir John's Run, the water rose above the floor of the railroad company's telegraph office, more than two feet above the track. At Cherry Run, opposite Old Fort Frederick, 113 miles from Baltimore, and about 12 miles east of Sir John's Run, the water was also fully as high above the railroad track. This is the point at which the railroad was so much threatened last Spring at the heavy freshet of April. Since that, however, a most substantial masonry work has been put in, which has safely withstood the violent action of the waters in their present extraordinary rising.

These are all the difficulties and interruptions which the railroad seems to have suffered from this sudden and powerful storm. It should be mentioned as another evidence of the solidity of the construction of the road that in no part of it where the waters have washed the river banks on which it is built, or where they have so greatly submerged the track for miles in length, is there the least injury done to the road-bed or the superstructures. The heavy tonnage trains of the road moved for a greater part of the distance where the water covered the track with perfect ease and safety.

The most serious consequences of this freshet appear to have fallen upon the coal-mining interests in the vicinity of this place and Piedmont. The Willis Creek, emptying into the Potomac at Cumberland, and George's Creek at Piedmont, both seem to have risen to an unprecedented height, attended with serious damage to the lateral railroads which bring coal from the mines to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One of the engines of the Mount Savage Railroad is reported to have fallen through a bridge, on its way to this city, the foundation having been impaired by the waters. It is thought that but little coal can be brought to Cumberland for several days. At Piedmont, the damage to George's the Creek Road is reported to be probably greater, and a like interruption to the large coal trade concentrating at that point.

We have been unable to gather further details of damage by the freshet, which, on account of its steadiness, may have occasioned much loss to private property along some of the streams. On the western slope of the mountains there was also much rain, but it does not seem to have been attended with any very unusual damage in any quarter.

Information has been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of whose officers is understood to have reported that the grand bank at dam No. 3, is entirely washed away, and further serious injuries are apprehended. There being no telegraph stations there, near the line of the Canal at its principal dams, no fuller information can be had as yet. During yesterday the waters generally abated very much, and no further damage at any point seems to be apprehended. We have not heard of any lives being lost, or any personal injuries sustained.—*New York Tribune.*

ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following significant dispatch was recently sent from the Foreign Office in London to Sir James Hudson, British Minister at Turin:

"Sir:—It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

"The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing, at the same time, the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman Territory.

"The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan Territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin.

"The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

"After these diplomatic acts, it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

"In so doing, however, Her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States.

"Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which Her Majesty's Government proposes to dilate.

"The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from governments with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their governments.

"The first of these was that the Government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

"The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849 that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

"Looking at the question in this view, Her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

"That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says: 'The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people, for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defense of their liberties.'

"Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this: Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons?

"Upon this grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.

"There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partizans of the fallen governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the Kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that the Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those sovereigns.

"It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon the foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their government under the reigning dynasty.

"The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, except England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty, but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offense of endeavoring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society; rights and pretentions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance.

"The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of Democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a Prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia.

"Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) J. Russell.

"P. S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this dispatch to Count Cavour."

SALADS AND SUMMER SOURS.

Physiological research establishes the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain, aids in separating the bile from the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads, in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonades, on an attack of fever. But, this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even with sweet milk, or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, or eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, and not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, is buttermilk, or even common milk, promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people; sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of milk. The shepherds are remote, and the milk deteriorates, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.—*Hall's Jour. of Health.*

EARTHQUAKES.

The physical world appears to be as much disturbed as the political. Scarcely a foreign paper we take up but contains an account of a hurricane, or similar disorder of the usual calm of nature. Professor Ansted reckons the total number of earthquakes which have occurred in historic times to the year 1850, to be about 7000. Of this number, only 750 occurred prior to the year 1500. During the three succeeding centuries, that is, from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth, 2804 earthquakes are recorded, being four times as many as in all the preceding centuries. From 1800 to 1850, there occurred no less than 3240, being at the rate of one a week; but only one out of forty of these was attended with serious consequences; this gives one earthquake in every eight months attended with accidents more or less fatal. In Europe, during the last ten years, 320 earthquakes have occurred, or about one in every nine days.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The water-marks show that the lake is now a mere remnant of what was one of the mightiest water collections of the earth. Along the base of the mountain-walls of the valley, if we may so term the limits of the basin, are distinct water-marks, the more elevated order being from 75 to 100 feet above the level of the valley. They are almost conclusive evidence that a great sea once existed in Utah valley, whose breakers have left the marks of their power indented upon the rocky front of their mountain confines as a monument of their power.

The whole face of the country appears to have passed through caloric influences of an interesting character. Enormous rocks fringe its margin, which are charred as black as ebony from the operation of the heat, and their fragmentary condition bespeaks the mighty convulsions which they have passed through. Near the lake's center there is quite a large island, upon which these volcanic indications are equally emphatic. So extremely salt is the water of Salt Lake that fish cannot live in it. Its average depth is 50 feet, its size 60 by 40, or 50 miles.

Miscellaneous.

Cattle are dying off in large numbers in the Pike's Peak region. The murrain is supposed to be produced by the dust on the Alkali Plains, which are suffering from drought.

A little girl fell into a cistern, and was drowned, at the house of her adopted father, Mr. Boyle, in Cleveland, Ohio. Her father was drowned, and her mother killed by a railway accident.

A house was struck by lightning at Fall River, Mass., on the 13th ult., shattering it in every part. The mistress of the house was slightly burned in the face; the crockery and glass were shivered, and nails and spoons were melted.

Appended to a recent advertisement of a masquerade ball at Laporte, California, is the following significant notice. "N B.—Gentlemen (and ladies) will be required to leave their firearms and cutlery at the door."

Rich lead mines are said to have been lately opened within sixty miles of St. Louis. The lead has heretofore been carried to furnaces at a distance, but the newly-developed richness of the product has led the proprietors to commence erecting furnaces on the spot.

The total population of Russia is 70,000,000. The lower orders, serfs, petty traders and artisans form a total of 53,500,000. The nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,0 0,000 serfs. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kasan, Astrakan, and Orenburg, is 4,000,000.

William Howitt, the well-known English author, announces his belief in, and devotion to Spiritualism. He has just written a letter, in reply to articles in *Once a Week* and *Blackwood*, on this subject, and the English journalists have taken up the discussion extensively.

The "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of Philadelphia, states editorially that chloroform is very rapidly going out of use, in consequence of the great danger attending its administration, its place being supplied by ether.

The London Crystal Palace, (Sydenham) opened on the 10th of June, 1854, since which time the register has recorded the visits of 9,281,792 persons. The amount received during this period reaches the enormous sum of £212,000, equal to $1,060,000.

The Paris *Siecle* published some time ago a most extraordinary proposition—the truth of which has since been confirmed—made by the Neapolitan ministry. If Garibaldi would promise not to attack the Neapolitan States, the King would pay him down three millions of ducats, in ready money, lend him his fleet and fifty thousand soldiers to attack Venice, allow him to recruit volunteers in his kingdom, give him a free passage across the Abruzzi to invade the Roman States. It is said that when Garibaldi refused the offer of three millions of ducats, he had on a pair of darned breeches.

Not long since, a man in Sauk county, Wis., married for his second wife, his own stepmother, who, singular enough, had a sister to his first wife. The lady is, therefore, not only stepmother and aunt to her husband's children, but also their grandmother, while the husband is stepfather to his stepsisters. Her issue by this marriage will not only be cousins to their stepbrothers, but uncles and aunts also. And the lady herself, being grandmother to her children and nephews, may be regarded as mother to herself, and child to herself, and therefore her own grandmother.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY.

In looking over the Governor's message to the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Utah, we find the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN:—The Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory, having advised me recently that their predecessors had exceeded the limits of their authority in attempting to fix the times and places of holding courts for the trial of Territorial cases in their respective districts, and that therefore their action in the case was virtually null, I took the matter into consideration, and decided that the public interest demanded that there should be no farther delay in holding sessions of the several district courts; that no doubts ought to exist in relation to the proper times and places of holding them; and that the duty of creating or modifying the districts for the Judges, assigning them to their respective districts, and providing the funds necessary for *holding* such courts, devolved properly upon the Legislative Assembly."

The above remarks, although trivial, apparently, are matters of great financial importance to the inhabitants of this Territory.

With the propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature for the furtherance of judicial action, and the prompt administration of justice, we have nothing to say at present. Nor will we here animadvert upon the action of the Legislative Assembly, the recommendations of his Excellency, or the right of the veto of the Governor of their acts; are his, and their business. So far as the assembly in their legislative capacity are concerned, they were perfectly free to take such action as they in their deliberative wisdom saw proper. And the Governor had an equal right to the exercise of his veto power. But there is one little item that concerns the interest of our citizens; and that is the clause used by his Excellency, in assigning the Judges, "and providing funds necessary for holding such courts."

What can be meant by this remark, which strictly accords with the veto of his Excellency? That veto states: "I regret to perceive, upon the examination of the minutes, that the assembly failed to make the appropriations necessary to the sustaining of the District Courts at the times indicated in the acts of assignment of the Judges to their respective districts. I therefore respectfully decline to give my official assent to the proposed assignment."

These remarks to the uninitiated would be enigmatical, and a stranger would very naturally be led to suppose that there really were no provisions made for holding such courts.

These remarks are not new; they have been iterated and reiterated before, by several of our federal judges, and were so frequent and urgent that many were led to suppose that there was something materially out of joint; some flagrant omission in the law that needed an immediate remedy; that the people, the Legislature, or both, were inimical to the holding of federal courts, and the administration of justice, or that the authorities of our counties or municipalities had been discourteous in not furnishing houses for the courts to administer in, and that the hands of justice had been paralysed in consequence of a culpable neglect in the Legislature, gross incivility on the part of our city or county authorites, or obstructions thrown in the way by the citizens. Such, indeed, has been alleged over and over again.

Now, what are the facts? It is notorious that no such obstructions ever existed in this Territory. The Council House, in this city, has, for years past, been tendered to, and used by, the United States courts; and during Judge Sinclair's administration, through the politeness of Governor Young, he had the free use of the house occupied by the Legislature; and we now have a Court House which it will be found very difficult to excel in any of our eastern cities. In Provo city, during the sitting of the notorious Cradlebaugh, the municipal authorities furnished the academy for court purposes, although menaced at the same time by a belligerent army, and even furnished rooms as quarters for its officers. It cannot, therefore, be that his Excellency refers to buildings, court houses or court accommodations. If "the funds necessary for holding such courts," are not needed for court houses or buildings to hold courts in, for what are they required? To pay sheriffs, juries, clerks, witnesses, &c.? No. All cases arising under the United States laws are paid out of the United States treasury; and for all cases arising under the laws of this Territory, up to the years '58-9, a territorial statute left it discretionary with the federal judges, and at that session a fee bill was provided, not indeed, apparently very lavish, but such as was supposed to be all that a new territory, with limited resources, could afford. What, then, are these "funds" required for? Not for houses, or rooms, or witnesses, sheriffs, juries or clerks, marshals or bailiffs. For what then? Not for the United States judges, They are paid by the Federal Government. It certainly cannot be for mint-juleps, brandy-sling, Scheidam-Schnapps, champagne-suppers, oyster-stews, or clam-soups. Whence, then, arises this hue and cry about "funds" for courts?

We have frequently heard of remarks unofficially made by Judges Sinclair, Cradlebaugh and others; but it has now assumed so much importance that the Governor recommends it to the particular attention of the Legislative Assembly, at its special session. And because it had been presumed that no bill had been provided for court expenses, the very absence of this provision is considered sufficient cause to veto the acts of an extra session of the Legislature, called ostensibly for the furtherance of the ends of justice. Really, things are becoming very serious. But again, how, what, and wherein is the deficiency? Our laws provide for the issue of processes, and for the arresting of criminals. The judicial officer who directs the service of the process is paid, the clerk acting under his direction is paid, the marshal, sheriff or constable serving such process, is paid; payment to the bailiffs, or other attendants upon the court, is provided for; provisions are made for the payment of the service of the caplas, the complete trial of the culprit, and the service of the mittimus, that conveys him to his gloomy lodgings, and subsequently the jailor or warden, are provided by law with a proper recompense. Thus, from the first arrest of a criminal to his lodgment in the penitentiary, all are paid. What more is needed for the administration of justice? Our Probate courts have done a great deal more business than the Federal courts; they do not complain; the same provisions of law apply equally to both. Is justice so much better administered in the federal courts, that they require extra privileges for their superior labors? The remarks of his Excellency are certainly not very flattering to the latter, wherein he says that "the judges of the Supreme court of this Territory, having advised me recently that their predecessors had exceeded the limits of their authority in attempting to fix the times and places of holding courts for the trial of Territorial cases, in their respective districts, and *that therefore their action in the case was virtually null.*"

What shall we do? Throw open the scanty treasury of a young Territory, the limited resources of which are wrung from the toil and sweat of the honest laborer, to be probably squandered by officers, the predecessors of whom are declared lawless, and their "acts null?" Let us pause; and as the present judges and executive have taken the initiative (and we believe all they say) it may not be presumptuous in us to take a retrospective view. What encouragement have we for such a procedure? During the administration of some of our former judges, and while it was supposed that the department at Washington would supply all the requisitions made upon them by the Federal judges, there were special services needed (it was supposed) for the administration of justice, and hence order upon order was issued by Marshal Heywood under the direction of the judges, and these drafts were paid by our merchants to the amount of $65,000. What became of these? They were repudiated by the department in Washington, and the merchants nearly ruined by the lavish and inconsiderate orders of the judges. We are credibly informed that Col. Hooper now holds twenty-five thousand dollars of these drafts, and Mr. Heywood, acting under their direction, was financially dishonored in Washington, and thereby crippled in his means ever since. What is the cause of this? Providing for the extra-judicial acts of courts and their injudicious use of funds.

Come we now to the notorious vagabond, Judge Cradlebaugh, the "military judge." He could not hold his court in Provo without several companies of military, supported by a park of artillery, and thus, under cover of a battery, surrounded by epauletted gentlemen, marshaled troops, bristling bayonets, and all the pomp and circumstance of war, he sat in martial dignity, clothed with the sacred ermine, to administer justice to the free and independent citizens of an enlightened republic. What the cost of this court was, has not publicly appeared, as it was doubtless paid by the General Government. If we could have access to the items, we think it could be shown that it would not fall far short of its predecessor. How much the United States charge per day for expresses, armed companies, military posses, and guards, and parks of artillery, for court services, we have no official data. Say at a rough guess, for the services of this court, fifty thousand dollars.

Suppose we now notice Judge Sinclair's court of 1858–9, held principally in the Social Hall, in this city. Commencing in October and ending in February, commonly known as the "Intermittent court." What was done in this celebrated court? Simply nothing. What, not in three months? No! Ourself had the sublime privilege of being the hero of that three months' ordeal before that great tribunal. The charge, even though it had been sustained, could have been construed into no more than a simple contempt of a former court. That contempt, if proven, was properly punishable by the court before whom the contempt was perpetrated. Our case was tried; ourself was our defence; the Government paid from six to ten thousand dollars; and we were acquitted. Gentlemen of the bench and bar need not require us to say how such a simple contempt of court, as at the utmost it could have been so construed, should pass by the court to whom the contempt had been offered, and transferred to his successor; nor how contemptible should such a matter appear. The acquittal and costs aforesaid to the Government were the simple results; and, plainly speaking, the Judge made an ass of himself.

The proceedings of that court accord with a story related of an editor who, on being applied to for more copy, replied: "Tell them to insert the account of a horrible fire, with great destruction of life and property." Again being informed it wanted a few more lines to fill up the column, "Say," replied he, "that just before going to press we have been very happy to learn that the above report is false." Thus ended the famous "Intermittent Court."

Next comes for notice the celebrated Eckels, who was such an admirer of military-camps, military-messes, military-champagne, and military-debauchery in its most degraded sense, that he scarcely ever left the camp; he obtained, during his administration, the euphonious soubriquet of "Thief Justice," from his known predilection for the company of thieves, and the unwavering friendship he manifested for them. It was extensively believed that he was associated with some of the notorious gangs that infested this country during his administration; as many of them openly boasted that "if they were imprisoned by the courts he would liberate them." It could scarcely be credited abroad that he was their confederate; but his acts certainly gave room for such suspicions. It is a notorious fact, that almost all the thieves that were condemned by the Probate Court were liberated by Judge Eckels, and turned loose on the community; and as to the expenses of this court, the following extract from the report of the "Directors of the Penitentiary" will show:—

"Owing to the excitement that prevailed and threats that were made, on account of certain prisoners then in the Penitentiary, afterwards discharged by Chief Justice D. R. Eckels, as before stated, we found it necessary to increase the guard, both for the safety of the Warden and guard, and also for the security of the convicts. This, in connection with the conveying of prisoners and guards to Camp Floyd at sundry times, very much increased the expenses of the Penitentiary for the present year."

The above are simply a few items. We might refer to the ten thousand dollars expended in the arrest of the common thief Carlos Murray, and numerous other incidents; but let this suffice for the present. Let us now recapitulate:

Heywood's accounts,	- -	$65,000
Cradlebaugh's court,	- - -	50,000
Sinclair's	do. - -	5,000
Eckels'	do. - - -	5,000
Murray's arrest,	- - -	10,000
		$135,000

Here we have the snug little sum of $135,000. Now, let us see what our Territorial tax is for the years 1855 to 1860 inclusive, $78,391,87.

Thus, we have an account of an expenditure in excess of the income for the last six years of fifty-six thousand six hundred and eight dollars and thirteen cents. Now, supposing the Legislature had adopted the views of the Judges and his Excellency for years past, what would have been our position? We might have been without Territorial roads, bridges, and other public improvements, and laid ourselves liable to be saddled with a debt of $56,608,13; Murray's arrest alone cost more than four years Territorial tax, and when he was caught he was liberated by Judge Drummond. And for what purpose is all this? To say the best, Judge Sinclair was the least offending; he did nothing during the term of the court above referred to. What have the others done? Insult our Legislature; misrepresent our Territory; caluminate, threaten, and dragoon our citizens; trample under foot our laws, and liberate our prisoners; and, according to the just, mild, and humane Cradlebaugh, "turn the Indians loose upon us." Such are a few of the benefits to be derived from an adherance to the recommendation of his Excellency and for not complying with such a modest request, the law passed by the Legislature assigning the Judges was vetoed, and justice allowed to fold her arms and go to sleep. But we are told by his Excellency that "the professional and personal reputation of these gentlemen entitles them to the respect and confidence of the community, and will dispel the distrust engendered by the action of their predecessors." Be it so; we do not wish to impugn the motives, or attach reproach to these gentlemen. We will say further, that we believe his Excellency is conscientious in his views on this subject. His Excellency must remember, however, that the other gentlemen were "all, all honorable men." They were appointed by the chief executive of the land, and their appointments confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

But what has respectability, or even honor, to do with this request? It is not a subject of probity, honor, integrity, or moral worth that we have to do with at present, but one of political expediency or economy. Whatever may be the worth of the present incumbents of the federal judiciary, a law once passed by the Legislature becomes not only a guide for them, but a precedent for others. It is either politic for the Legislature to protect the funds of this Territory from the chance of such extravagant expenditure or not.

If, as shown, the administration of justice can be faithfully executed without such provision, it is certainly much better than to run the risk of a depletion of the treasury or Territorial bankruptcy. Former acts show that the guardians of the public interests have adopted a judicious course, and our citizens and Legislators should protest against the door being opened for the remotest chance of the recurrence of such extravagant and useless expenditure.

One thing more; his Excellency states that

"There should be a careful avoidance on your part of any action which might be construed into a desire of unnecessarily postponing the holding of district courts for the transaction of Territorial business. I am convinced that, should you adopt any measure calculated to produce such an impression, it would prove alike unwise and impolitic."

Had the above originated in some quarters, it might have been considered as so much buncomb. We would not, of course, attribute anything of that kind to his Excellency, but think that in his zeal for his strange idea of Const. provisions, he has simply committed an official blunder. Did it ever occur to his Excellency that after the Legislative Assembly had convened pursuant to his call, and apportioned the Judges, at his request, that his vetoing their bill on such a flimsy pretext might "be construed into a desire of unnecessarily (himself) postponing the holding of district courts?"

What have the Legislature done to induce such inuendoes? They promptly responded to the Governor's call of an extra session, and as promptly complied with his special request. They did all but provide for the passage of an obnoxious bill for "defraying court expenses."

We would here state, that such expenses as before referred to, have been repudiated by Congress, and if, with all the wealth of a great and powerful nation at command, they do not consider themselves called upon to meet such extravagant extra-judicial demands, surely it becomes a young territory to pause before entering so dangerous a maelstrom. If, therefore, according to their legislative oath, the guarding the interests of their constituents is considered "unwise and impolitic;" if to prevent the appropriation of funds for purposes for which they were never designed, be calculated *"to produce wrong impressions;"* if to save the Territory from debt and bankruptcy *"be construed into a desire of unnecessarily postponing the holding of District Courts;"* be it so. Let the right take place. If South Carolina does go out of the Union, we think we can abide the issue.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR BLAIR, in a communication to us, bearing date of Dec. 11th, states that peace and prosperity prevails throughout Cache county.

We deeply sympathize with our old and well-tried friend in the bereavement to which he has of late been subjected, in the loss of his child; we are pleased, however, to hear that his indomitable energy is being rewarded by success in his commercial and general business operations.

As one of the first proprieters of the MOUNTAINEER, he must ever be entitled to the best wishes of all who desire the success of that department of the press in Utah; indeed, although his name is withdrawn as one of the proprietors and editors, he manifests his usual interest in the MOUNTAINEER.

For this we are grateful, and will endeavor to show our appreciation of the good will of our friends by continuing to discharge our duties to the press to the best of our poor ability.

Local News.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1860, 1 p.m.

THE session to-day was occupied with the consideration of four memorials to Congress, asking for an increase of mail facilities in this Territory, the construction of the Pacific Railroad, &c. The resolution of the House in regard to the publication of the Journals, was adopted by the Council; also the House motion authorizing Councilor Geo. A. Smith to employ a sufficient number of clerks to assist him in compiling the Laws of Utah for presentation to the Legislative Assembly during its present session, was concurred in. Councilor Ray presented a "Resolution for the relief of delinquent tax-payers in Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties," which was referred to the committee on revenue; after which the Council adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1 p.m.

The "Memorial to Congress for a Railroad from the Missouri river to California, on the central route," was again taken up, amended and passed.

WEDNESDAY, 1 p.m.

The following polite note was received from the Hon. F. H. Wootton, Secretary:

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 19. 1860.

"Hon. D. H. Wells, President of the Council:

"SIR:—Allow me through you to thank the Council for the compliment conveyed in the invitation to take a seat within the bar of the Chamber. Hoping that success may crown your, and your associates' official labors,

"I remain, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"F. H. WOOTTON."

The House memorial asking for the establishment by government of a permanent Pony Express line from St. Joseph to California, was read, and referred to the committee on memorials.

Councilor William R. Smith introduced a bill for "An act in relation to the construction of a road up Weber Kanyon." It was referred to the committee on roads, bridges, ferries, and kanyons.

The Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and the Council adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1 p.m.

Councilor Woodruff, chairman of the committee on revenue, made the following report:

"The committee on revenue, to whom was referred a 'Resolution for the relief of delinquent tax-payers in Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties,' would respectfully report, that in their judgment, legislation is unnecessary on that subject at the present time."

The committee on roads, bridges, ferries and kanyons, reported unfavorably to the passage of an act for the construction of a road up Weber kanyon.

"An act in relation to the office of Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools," was received from the House, and on motion of Councilor G. A. Smith, referred to the committee on education.

Council then adjourned till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 1 p.m.

Several bills were received from the House, and after being read were referred to their appropriate committees.

The most important business of the day was the report of Hon. George A. Smith, committee on the compilation and revision of the laws of the Territory, a somewhat lengthy affair, but the well-known necessity for such a piece of work, rendered it unusually interesting.

[We believe that Councilor Smith has labored assiduously, and almost incessantly, since he was appointed to this work, in order to get it before the assembly at an early day, which he has succeeded in doing much sooner than was by many anticipated.]

The Council adjourned till Monday, at 1 p.m.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The House met according to adjournment.

Hon. John C. James presented a "Memorial and joint resolution for the establishment of a Pony Express, and for a reasonable appropriation to defray the expense of said Pony Express." [Should this memorial pass both houses, and be sent to Washington, we think Congress will not be likely to grant the prayer of the memorialists, as a compliance therewith would be certain ruin to the present Post Office arrangement.]

A. P. Rockwood, Esq., moved that the House authorize Hon. Geo. A. Smith to employ a sufficient number of clerks to assist him in revising and compiling the laws of this Territory. It was sent to the Council for concurrence.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Thompson, authorizing the public printer to publish 500 copies of the Journals of the present session, which was adopted and sent to the Council.

The committee on memorials reported a memorial to Congress, asking for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to California on the central route; also, a memorial for mail service in Tooele and Shambip counties. Several resolutions of minor importance then passed, and the House adjourned till Monday, at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 10 a.m.

The chief clerk read a somewhat lengthy report from the directors of the Penitentiary, by which it appears that there are now only nine prisoners confined there, the major part of those who have been sent to that establishment for correction, during the last twelve months, having been released through the good offices of his Honor Judge Eckles. The expenditure up to Dec 10 is put down at $4,592, being $1,242 more than was appropriated by the Legislative Assembly last winter.

Hon. Hosea Stout presented a bill in relation to the holding of the Supreme Court, which, after some little debate, was tabled.

Several reports of committees were then presented, the substance of them being recommendations to repeal certain acts and resolutions relating to the kanyons, timber and waters in Tooele valley.

On motion of Mr. Long, the freedom of the House was granted to the ex-members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. C. W. Wandell, of the committee on education, reported that they fully endorsed the sentiments contained in the 31st par. of the Governor's Message, but that the present financial condition of the Territorial treasury would not warrant the establishment of a permanent school fund.

A bill relating to the office of territorial superintendent of common schools was next introduced, and was laid on the table to come up in its order.

Mr. Long presented a bill for an act in relation to forms of actions in civil cases, and the parties thereto.

Two of the bills that had been tabled were called up, and passed their first reading, after which the House adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1 p.m.

The following interesting communication was received from their Honors Judges John F. Kinney and Henry R. Crosby:

"GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Dec. 16, 1860.

"Hon. John Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Utah Territory:

SIR:—Your letter of the 14th inst. informing us that a resolution had passed the House of Representatives, "requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court to report to the Legislative Assembly all omissions, discrepancies, or other evident imperfections in the laws, which have fallen under their observation, in conformity to the fourth section of an act in relation to the Judiciary, approved Feb. 4th, 1852," was duly received.

"In reply we beg leave respectfully to say, that we fully concur with the opinion expressed by his Excellency, the Governor, in his late message, that the laws of Utah are in very many respects imperfect, and not suited to the advanced condition and important business relations which the Territory has assumed within the last few years, and since the enactment of these laws.

"Without attempting to point out specifically the imperfections and discrepancies, we would respectfully suggest that in place of emendations, in our opinion, the object of the Legislature could be better attained, public and private interests better protected, and the administration of justice by the courts rendered more speedy and complete, by an entire revision of the present general laws by code commissioners, and the enactment of a code adapted to the advanced growth and condition of the Territory.

"It is believed that nearly every State and Territory of the Union have passed codes of civil procedure, thereby dispensing with the useless forms and tardy justice of the common law, and we know of no reason why Utah should be behind her sister Territories in the work of legal reform.

"With the assistance of these codes, approved as they have been by time and experience, we do not hesitate in saying that competent commissioners would be able to prepare, during the present session of the Legislature, a suitable and well-digested code of laws.

"A pratice act is imperiously demanded, and, we trust, the session will not terminate without providing a law so important to the successful administration of justice.

"Very respectfully,
"J. F. KINNEY,
"HENRY R. CROSBY."

Reports from the committees on roads, bridges, ferries, kanyons and revenue, were received.

Mr. Wandell brought in a bill entitled "An act concerning Justices of the Peace," which contained 89 sections.

The bill in relation to common schools was taken up, amended, and passed its second reading.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the Federal Judges relative to the most suitable times for holding the sessions of the Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, 1 p.m.

Mr. Thurber presented a petition from Henry J. Young and others, asking for the erection of two bridges across the Provo river.

Mr. Benson, of the special committee appointed to consider the bill assigning the Chief Justice and his associates to the several judicial districts, reported that they had considered the subject and weighed it thoroughly, and they recommended the enacting of the bill.

Mr. James presented a bill for "An act awarding damages on judgments taken to the Supreme Court for delay."

The committee on judiciary reported that they had examined the bill entitled "An act in relation to forms of actions in civil cases, and the parties thereto," and recommended that it be amended by striking out sections 6, 7, 9 and 12. It was laid on the table to come up in its order.

Hon. C. W. West introduced a bill for "An act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes."

Bills Nos. 9, 10, and 13, House file, and No. 1, Council file, passed their first reading; and "An act relating to the office of Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools," was then taken up on its third reading, and passed by its title.

Mr. Thompson, of Millard county, made the following motion: "I move that the committee on revenue be instructed to inquire of the Territorial Treasurer in regard to bills receivable on hand, as reported in 1859 and 1860; the condition of said bills, and why not paid; also, to inquire if the wheat on hand was paid on taxes, and if so, at what price, and at what price disbursed.

Several other motions were made, after which, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20th, 2 p.m.

Mr. West presented a petition from the inhabitants of Weber valley and others, asking for a county organization.

Mr. Benson, chairman of the committee on elections, reported the number and kind of offices to be filled by the Joint Session of the Legislative Assembly.

The following bills were introduced: A bill for "An act constituting Carson county jail a branch Penitentiary" by Mr. James; a bill for "An act to authorize the opening of a road up Weber river kanyon, and to appropriate money therefor," by Mr. McGaw; a bill for "An act regulating the interest on moneys loaned in Utah," by Mr. James.

The bill assigning the federal Judges to their respective districts, passed its second reading. An act repealing certain acts of the Legislature and ordinances of the Provisional Government, respecting grants to private individuals, to control the waters, kanyons and timber in Tooele county, passed its third reading. The act in reference to delays in the Supreme court passed its first reading; and that in relation to forms of actions in civil cases, passed its second reading, after much discussion and the striking out of sections 6, 7, 9 and 12.

Mr. James brought in a bill concerning the powers and duties of district Judges.

After which the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, 10 a.m.

The report of Theodore McKean, territorial road commissioner, was received and referred to the committee on claims and appropriations.

Mr. Benson presented a petition from some half dozen citizens of Carson county, asking the Governor to nominate, and the Legislative assembly to appoint, Henry F. Rice notary public. A letter from Judge Flenniken accompanied the petition, in which he recommended Mr. Price as a competent and worthy person to fill the office he sought.

The committee on roads, bridges, &c, introduced a bill authorizing the Territorial road commissioner to open a road up Weber Kanyon, and providing for an appropriation of $3,000 out of the Territorial treasury, for the construction of said road. The bill passed its first reading. The bill assigning the Chief Justice and his two associates to their future fields of labor, was read the third time. Mr. Long moved the passage of the bill, but after considerable discussion, the motion by Mr. Woolley to lay it over till to-morrow, prevailed.

House file No. 10, entitled "An act concerning Justices of the Peace," was taken up on its second reading. This ponderous document of twenty-two printed pages of foolscap, and eighty sections, occupied the House about three hours. The debate was principally upon the first section, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That at the general election on the first Monday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each election precinct in the several organized counties in this Territory, one justice of the peace; and the same may be increased in any precinct by the county court, whenever they shall deem that the public good requires it: provided, that no sheriff, coroner, or clerk of a court, shall be eligible to hold such office."

Mr. Long moved to amend said section by inserting the words "County attorney" between the words "no" and "sheriff."

A spirited discussion ensued, and when the amendment was first voted on there were nine ayes and nine noes. On a second vote being called, two gentlemen, who were previously neutral, voted against the amendment. The fortieth section was amended by striking out the last nine words, and sections forty-six and forty-seven were stricken out, after which the bill passed its second reading.

A bill repealing certain acts respecting the waters and timber in Tooele county, passed its third reading, and was sent to the Council for concurrence.

A bill for an act awarding damages in cases sent to the Supreme Court for delay, passed its second reading.

A bill for an act in relation to forms of actions in civil cases, and the parties thereto, passed its third reading.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

AFFAIRS IN CACHE COUNTY.

Judge Peter Maughan writes to us as follows, from Logan, Cache county, under date December 14th:

"Believing that a word from the north might not be amiss, I have the pleasure of stating that peace prevails over this valley at present. Improvements are going on rapidly; school-houses are in progress in every settlement, some of which have already been finished and schools commenced.

"Six saw mills and two flouring mills are in successful operation, and several others are in course of erection. Mr. Livingston is building a carding machine; Mr. Wardrobe has commenced to manufacture slates for schools and for other purposes; he flatters himself that by next summer he will be able to supply the whole Territory with that article.

"The citizens of Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield, have commenced to dig an acequia to convey a portion of the Logan River north as far as Smithfield; it will be about twelve miles long, and its estimated cost is from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

"The citizens of Wellsville and Mendon have an acequia in contemplation that will be equally as expensive as the before-named. And the citizens of Franklin are taking out Cub River, which will be an enormous expense, for irrigating purposes.

"Very little snow has fallen in this valley this season, which makes it very favorable for the stock on the range.

"The Indians are peaceable, although in a very destitute condition. There has only been one small appropriation made to them by the Indian Superintendent since the first settlement of this valley by the whites: consisting of fourteen pairs of blankets, one hundred pounds of flour, a few butcher knives, and some other small traps, such as looking-glasses, &c., the blankets did not amount to one for every fifty Indians that made application for them.

"We have heard that the general government has appointed a new superintendent to administer to the wants of the red men. If this be true, it will be a great relief to the citizens here; for humanity has compelled them, during the past five years, to distribute hundreds of bushels of their own wheat, large quantities of their flour, and other products, besides a large number of beef cattle, and considerable clothing, to the red men of the forest who roam through this region of country. They claim the very land that we occupy; indeed, these northern Indians, by whom we are surrounded, plead with all the skill of a Philadelphia lawer in asserting their title to this land, and continue to claim such distribution, as above mentioned, as a righteous remuneration for our privilege of cultivating the soil of this valley.

"If it be a fact that a new superintendent has been appointed, we trust he will soon pay us a visit and inquire into these matters, and not only provide for the future wants of the Indians, but also satisfy all just claims on the part of the citizens for the past distributions which they have been compelled to make in consequence of those suffering natives having no relief from the Indian Department, more especially when the Government takes into consideration the hardships and privations that have necessarily to be encountered by the pioneers who extend the borders of civilization in our common country."

LATEST LOCAL.

RECREATIONS.—Many and varied are the calls being made upon the youth of our city for the intellectual refreshments necessary to their health, comfort and amusement during the ensuing winter. In addition to the Tonic Sol Fa operation, which will give new vigor to the lungs of all humanity, we would be failing in our duty not to call attention to that delightful system of physical recreation, designated under the various terms of Schottische waltzing, and other etceteras of those admirable movements which contribute to the celebrity of French-talking and French-manœuvring individuals. No one now ought to take a step save in the gait of a Frenchman. No step should be considered proper, save it is made according to the proper rules of the Schottische. Everything should be strictly French. Many etceteras might be added, but for further items we refer our readers to the *N. Y. Herald office, in this city*, a place well known, and publicly reported. None are exempt! The Federals, the Territorial and all the Local fraternity are respectfully invited.

Communications.

EDITOR MOUNTAINEER:

What have become of all the "gossamers," as we saw our friend the "District Attorney" going to the *"rescue,"* on Saturday last, minus one? Were there none left? Is he the mountain brave referred to, or is he the reporter?

Yours,

NOT A LOAFER.

HENRY CAREY.—Charles Reed, in his late work, "The Eighth Commandment," says that Henry Carey, a lyrist and satirist, whose verses were attributed both to Pope and Swift, wrote both the words and music of "God Save the Queen;" yet notwithstanding the popularity of the anthem, poor Carey suffered so much from poverty and destitution that he hanged himself. They found him cold, with only skin on his bones and a halfpenny in his pocket.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.—It may be a consolation to "stuck-up-people," whose greatest boast is that they have never been engaged in any useful employment, to be told of the following facts:—Washington was a surveyor and farmer. Franklin was a printer. Green was a blacksmith. Warren was a physician. Sumpter was a shepherd. Roger Sherman was a shoemaker. Marion was a farmer, as was also Putnam, Allen and Stark. Hancock was a shipping merchant. Trumbull was an artist. Arnold (who though a traitor, was a brave man and a good general), was a bookseller and druggist.

Eastern News.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FLAG.—This glorious flag now flies from many windows of buildings in our city, and we hope in a few days to see hundreds of them unfolding themselves over our heads. No one, at the present time, can gaze on this standard of our State without feeling his heart swell with emotion, and his arm nerved and strengthened with a determination to stand by it to the last.—*Charleston News.*

Owing to the absence of Col. Ripley in Japan, Col. Craig has been ordered to enter at once upon the duties of inspector of arsenals and armories.

THE OIL WELLS.—A correspondent of the Erie (Pa.) *Gazette* states that among all the hundreds of wells that have been commenced in the oil region, not one has been abandoned as hopeless. The oil sites are usually leased, the owner receiving a certain proportion—from one-eighth to one-third of the fluid, and sometimes a bonus in money. The first part of the operation of sinking a well is to dig a shaft about 8 feet in diameter down to the rock, the distance varying from 10 to 40 feet. A wooden conductor, made of plank, with a chamber of some five or six inches square, is then set down on the rock, reaching to the surface of the ground, when the work of boring is ready to commence. Some bore with a steam-engine, and some with a spring-pole. The boring generally goes on at the rate of from two to six feet per day, and to sink a shaft of four inches probably costs about $2 per foot. After the rock is ground to sand beneath the drill, it is drawn up by means of a sand-pump. The quantity of oil flowing from what is called "the Crosby well" is still held to be almost incredible, though the figures are not now held as high as they were in the first outbreak of the excitement. It is estimated that the well yields 60 barrels a day, of 40 gallons each. Another yields nearly pure oil, the amount of water not exceeding one-tenth of the whole. A stream of pure and transparent fluid, far superior to the ordinary petroleum, flows incessantly into a mammoth oil vat, the capacity of which is 8000 gallons, and which yields 25 barrels a day.

DISUNION.

MR. M. P. O'CONNOR delivered himself as follows, at a large meeting held at Charleston, S. C., on the 15th ult.:

"The wicked and nefarious plot which forty years ago was conceived to seize the reins of this Government for the purpose of plundering the South and uprooting her institutions has, day by day, matured, until the hour of its accomplishment has come. [Cheers.] A party—a section, proclaiming, in the spirit of intense hostility to slavery, and in the most maddened hatred of the slaveholder, that the Union is a league with the devil, and the Constitution a compact with hell, have risen into power, and trampled down under foot all opposition to their authority. [Applause.] Wave after wave of aggression has swept over this Union, shattered into a thousand wrecks the Constitution, and will soon bury us beneath its billows, unless we put our breasts to the storm and bravely resist. [Applause.] Aye, aye, my friends, and the beaming countenances and flashing eyes which I now behold around me tell me that you will resist it. [Cheers.] Aye, remembering the famous maxim that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God [applause], South Carolina has taken the first step to give her a rank among the nations of the earth, and South Carolina will maintain it. [Renewed cheering.] The knell of this Union has been sounded, and it must go down, if it has to go down in a stream of blood and in a multitude of human suffering. [Applause.] Of what value, my friends, is this Union to you now? Three thousand millions of property is involved in this question, and if you say at the ballot-box that South Carolina shall not secede, you put into the sacrifice three thousand millions of your property. [Applause.] Aye, my friends, that Union of which so many speak in terms of laudation—its virtues, its spirit, its splendor has forever fled. [Applause.] It is now a dead carcass, stinking in the nostrils of the South. [Cheers.] Speak of a Union which the South has had all along to support, upon which she has lavished her strength and talent and treasure—think of that Union now striking her down? Oh, my friends, the line of demarkation, broad and deep, has been drawn between the North and the South, and that line will remain there forever. [Cheers.] Like some gigantic rock in the ocean, which nature, by a sudden convulsion, has rent in twain, letting the water pass through—so between the North and South there rolls and ever will roll an impassable river to keep in eternal separation the two hostile and antagonistic countries. [Applause.]

"The future policy of South Carolina, I hope to God will be no step backwards. [Cheers.] I say to-night, South Carolina must secede, [renewed cheering,] and South Carolina will secede, [continued cheering.] All honor to the gallant, the patriotic men who fired from Charleston the first gun in the revolution. [Applause.] If she goes out now, every State throughout the entire South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, will go with her; and the 7th of November, 1860, will be renowned in the annals of revolution here, as the Tea Party in Boston is renowned in the annals of the American Revolution. [Loud applause.] Aye, my friends, a few weeks more and you will see floating from the fortifications the ensign that now bears the Palmetto, the emblem of a Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] A thousand hearts will rally to its support, and a thousand swords will leap from their scabbards, resolved to make it their winding-sheet ere it shall trail in dishonor in the dust. [Loud applause.] I ask you, fellow-citizens, are you afraid of the consequences of secession? [Loud cries of "no," and applause.] The followers who are unwilling to make some sacrifices for the preservation of their freedom, are unworthy of the name of people." [Applause.]

Speeches similar in tone, were made by others. During the evening Mr. Gaillard displayed a large and very beautiful wreath, which had been received by the President of the meeting, Mayor Macbeth, with the following note:

"A mother and daughter send a wreath to the mass meeting of to-night. With it the mother offers four sons, living in the State, to its service—the daughter earnestly wishes for the ultimate success of separate State action.

"Nov. 15, 1860."

In this crisis, the people are decidedly in advance of the politicians—the country is in advance of the town. It will not do to represent the present movements as the mere bubbles blown by demagogues or artful political leaders. Those who have unwisely occupied the position of leaders must now be content to follow a sentiment which appears to move faster than they do. Such a feeling as is now abroad is wholly without parallel. Its peculiarity is in its undemonstrativeness, if we may so say. There is no desire for mere talk. That is felt to be superfluous. The people are in earnest. There is nothing said to either arouse or intimidate the opposing and hostile section. The South is thinking and preparing to act wholly for herself. * * * * The growth of this feeling, or rather of the manifestation of this feeling, in North Carolina, is something marvelous. Within the last two weeks it appears to have sprung forth spontaneously. Relieved of the trammels of federal politics, by the close of the electioneering canvass and the success of Lincoln, men meet upon a common platform who had heretofore stood aloof. Party lines seem to have lost their power of separating citizens on this issue. —*Wilmington* (N. C.) *Journal.*

Those who construe the Constitution as forbidding secession must admit that, on the score of silence, it also forbids coercion. If there is no clause in the Constitution which provides for the withdrawal of a State from the confederacy, we should like to see that clause in the Constitution which makes provision for bringing her back into the Union when she withdraws. If the words are not there, must implication govern in the one case and not in the other? But let us grant, for the moment, that secession is not a Constitutional, but a revolutionary right, it must rest on some moral ground. If for sufficient cause a people may rightfully change their form of government, their prevention to do so is a moral wrong. This would be true in its application to a consolidated government. How much more applicable to a confederated government, in which the mass or aggregate of powers reserved are much larger, and of equal, if not superior importance, to those delegated? In whatever aspect, therefore, the subject is viewed, secession, or the right to withdraw from a political compact, without the application of force to prevent it, and for sufficient cause, is one that rests on moral, if not constitutional foundations. Giving it a bad name—calling it revolutionary—does not impair its inherent vitality.—*Charleston News.*

PORTENTOUS.

THE belligerent disposition of the Southerners is most strikingly manifested by the numerous and extensive orders received by fire-arms manufacturers in the Northern States. Most of the leading houses in New York, and Hartford, Ct., have received large orders. The house of Symm Bro., have already filled an order for five thousand staud of arms, United States pattern. It is stated by this house that only about 10,000 stand of arms can be procured at this time in the United States, and to supply more, orders exceeding this amount will have to be filled by importation from abroad. In addition to the muskets, they have made large sales of artillery swords, and army pistols.

Messrs. Cooper & Pond, of Broadway, are daily in receipt of from twenty to fifty orders from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The bulk of the orders show that they are for military organizations, comprising as they do, principally rifles and navy revolvers.

Messrs. A. W. Spies & Co. have not been forgotten. Orders have been received for a supply of an indefinite number of Colt's revolvers and rifles. Most of these orders have come from Georgia, principally from Columbus.

Messrs. John P. Moore & Co., N. Y., have done for the last two months a very largely increased and increasing business, almost entirely with the South. As with the other firms, a large proportion of these orders are from South Carolina; but Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina have also bought freely. In addition to direct orders from these States, many are received through Philadelphia dealers. For evident reasons they do not wish to state the precise number of arms sold by them within the last sixty days, but they can be counted by thousands. Never since the first introduction of his famous weapons has Col. Colt's extensive factory been the scene of more bustle and excitement. Many and large orders have been filled direct from the factory, and the demand is but slightly diminished. A somewhat peculiar feature of the orders addressed to Messrs. Moore & Sons is the total absence in them of any allusion to the present political excitement.

Flags have not been forgotten. Mrs. McFadden, of Hudson street, finds herself unable to fill orders from the South for the manufacture of Flags. The majority of orders come from South Carolina and Alabama. In leading demand by the South Carolinians is the "palmetto" flag. Recently, twelve were shipped to Charleston in the steamer Columbia. The flag has a white ground, a palmetto tree in the centre, and a red star on the right hand upper corner. Another flag manufactured by her has a red ground, with fifteen white stars in it. She has also made a large number of American flags, with this alteration, there being only one star in the place of the thirty-one in our national ensign. The principal flag being shipped to Alabama is one modeled after our national bunting, but having fifteen stripes and fifteen stars in a blue field, encircling the words: "A united South." Within the past two weeks a large shipment of American ensigns have also been made to various parties. Doubtless other orders for arms and flags have been received from private parties at the South, but the few herein cited are sufficient to show the current of popular feeling.

According to an article in the Richmond *Despatch* of the 19th ult., Virginia can at the present time arm efficiently about 25,000 men. She has at least sixty bronze and rifled field pieces and howitzers. A contract has been made for 3,000 shells and shrapnells in addition to those purchased with the Parrott guns. Five hundred barrels of Dupont powder has been purchased and stored in magazines built for the purpose. The model of a new Virginia musket is determined on. Other warlike preparations are also in progress.

The Charleston *Mercury* scouts Virginia's idea of holding a Southern conference, and says, too late, South Carolina wants no conference, but in the convention which will assemble to frame a constitution, compel the organization of a Southern confederacy.

The cannon in the citadel are being overhauled and cleaned up.

The military committee have agreed upon a plan for arming the State, and will report to the legislature immediately on its reassembling.

Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama, and Senator Slidell of Louisiana, have come out for secession. Forsyth has issued an order at Mobile, for the enrollment of 8,000 men, to be placed under his command for the defense of the State. This creates serious thoughts at Washington, owing to the fact of Forsyth's known conservatism heretofore.

The Charleston merchants say that the people have suffered long enough by contracted, arbitrary plans. The banks have been undergoing a money pressure during the past ninety days, daily growing worse. The policy now pursued is ruinous. They recommend all wholesale merchants to have a meeting to determine the course best to pursue. They say it is due the community that some relief measure be adopted by the bankers.

The *Courier* of the 19th ult., says:—"We assure our northern readers, and beg them to believe, that South Carolina will secede alone, if necessary, although we have no fears of that result."

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following brief allusion to the present stoppage of business:

Owing to the partial suspension of orders from the South, the small receipts of cash from that quarter, and the prevailing distrust and uncertainty as to the future, manufacturing operations have been suspended or greatly reduced by many large houses, thereby throwing numerous persons out of employment. One clothing establishment which we might name, has discharged 1,000 hands; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark, especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the southern trade. Should there be no improvement, much suffering must ensue among the laboring classes. It appears singular at first sight, that thus far, houses in the western business are the largest sufferers; but it is inevitable that all classes of traders suffer from the prevailing panic, unless we except the manufacture of fire arms. It would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day at twenty-five thousand, a large proportion of whom are young women.

Western News.

EARTHQUAKE IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at many localities in Humboldt county, on the 13th November.

WINNEMUCCA IN DANGER.—The *Silver Age*, published at Carson City, says that Winnemucca, a few days since, made a call on the citizens of Silver City, took dinner at one of the hotels, and decamped, just in time to avoid the attentions of a citizen of Virginia, who, hearing of the chief's visit, came down, post haste, to acquit himself of certain obligations, due on his brother's behalf, who was one of the victims of the Pyramid Lake massacre.

CARSON CITY, Nov. 22d.—The trial of Carr, accused of the murder of Cherry, *alias* Tennessee, terminated last night. The jury were out about half an hour, and brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Cradlebaugh passed sentence this morning. Carr is to be hung on Friday, the 30th. Carr appeared but very little affected. Rudsell, who turned State's evidence against Carr, was released, and left for parts unknown.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—Large quantities of wire are arriving in our city, designed for the extension of the St. Joseph line. This material was manufactured expressly for this line by the firm of Washburne & Co., of Worcester, Massachusetts, and shipped *via* Cape Horn, arriving in excellent condition. The amount now here and due, we learn is amply sufficient to make the connection with the line from Fort Kearney, an event much to be desired.—*Placerville Californian.*

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM IN TOOLUMNE COUNTY.—At Middle Camp, about twelve miles from Columbia, the force of the wind must have been terrible; we are informed by persons who saw its effects, that it twisted off large pine trees, three and four feet through, snapping them off close to the ground. Numbers of others, too tough to break, were torn up by the roots, and carried quite a distance by the force of the gale.—*Columbia Times.*

Married:

On Sunday, Dec. 16th, 1860, by Bishop E. D. Woolley, at the residence of Mr. Williams Camp, 13th ward, Mr. MARK MURPHY, and Miss HARRIETT DIANNA CAMP, all of G. S. L. City.

Died:

On the 3rd inst., at Logan, Cache county, CATHERINE, daughter of Seth M. and Sarah Jane Blair, aged 1 year 11 months and 3 weeks.

Of erysipelas, Dec. 16, LAURETTA ANNE, daughter of A. P. and E. E. L. Murray, aged 2 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In this city, of typhoid fever, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., EDWARD AUGUSTUS KING. Deceased was born Sept. 2nd, 1817, at Salem, Mass. He was one of the California pioneers and resided in that State about twelve years. He rendered material aid to Elders Rogers, Addison Pratt, and Orsnard, while on their mission to the Pacific Islands. He has left a wife and five children to mourn his loss. We have been acquainted with Capt. King some thirteen years. His connections in Massachusetts are most respectable. We have known nothing of him contrary to a character of integrity. He was, on our first acquaintance with him, a cruising captain on the Pacific coast, and was ever a good friend to all who knew him. (Massachusetts papers, please copy.)

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1860.

☽ Full Moon, 22d. 7h. 41m., p.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES. H.	M.	SUN SETS. H.	M.	SUN FAST. M.	MIK.	MOON SETS. H.	M.	MOON'S PLACE.
23	*Sun.*	7	25	4	34	0	17	2	23	head
24	*Mon.*	7	26	4	34	Slow.		3	37	head
25	*Tues.*	7	26	4	35	0	13	4	40	neck
26	*Wed*	7	27	4	35	0	42	5	42	neck
27	*Thu.*	7	27	4	36	1	11	Rises.		arms
28	*Fri.*	7	28	4	36	1	43	5	43	arms
29	*Sat.*	7	28	4	37	2	10	6	57	breast

PHENOMENA, &c.

Dec. 25th—☽ ☌ ♂

Advertisements.

THE MOUNTAINEER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

Basement Story of the Council House,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,

Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,

Executed to order, at fair Prices.

Just Published, Price 5 cents,

THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR FOR 1861.

THE Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

WEST AND HAMMOND,

Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Ogden City.

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line at short notice. Produce, Bark and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the articles manufactured in the establishment or in store pay. 12-tf

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUIE & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Clarksville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Hewis & Co.'s Mill. a3-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LOOK HERE.

WE have got the SHOE PEG MACHINE in operation, under the superintendence of Silver & Forbes, Main Street, and can supply the market at cash prices. Shoemakers, Emigration, &c., Temple Street, and all others, Boot Makers, East 12th Ward, or at the Factory, Main Street, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, and purchase before buying elsewhere.

11-tf A. TAYLOR & SONS.

CACHE VALLEY DRUG STORE.

J. H. MARTINEAU

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cache county that he has established a

Drug Store at Logan,

Cache county, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of the best quality, consisting of Grafenberg Pills, Eye Lotion, Children's Panacea, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Green Mountain Ointment, and a great variety of the staple articles of the trade. Also, Indigo, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Essences, Soap, Alcohol, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell low for cash. Physicians are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

An assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

kept constantly on hand, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Liquors, DRY GOODS, and a great variety of notions. Also, Rifles, Double barreled Guns, and Ammunition, which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c., WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.

s5-3m JAMES H. MARTINEAU.

HOWARD & BOWRING,

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.

Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.

A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

AT THE SIGN OF

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, AND STATIONERY.

IS

GEORGE GODDARD'S

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

THE CHEAPEST IN UTAH.

ALSO,

GEORGE GODDARD'S

PURE AND UNADULTERATED

CANDY,

MADE BY MACHINERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE GODDARD'S

COUGH DROPS,

Both Palatable and Efficacious.

TASTE AND TRY. 12-3t

DRESS CUTTING AND FITTING.

MRS. CURTIS

WILL engage to teach Ladies the very important art of Cutting and Fitting Dresses perfectly, in five lessons only.

Lessons given on Saturday, from ten to three o'clock, at Mrs. C.'s residence, in the 17th Ward, North Temple Street, one block south of the Union Academy.

Reference—Mrs. O. Hyde. 12 tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods. 1-tf

NEW GOODS

FROM THE EAST.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their

LARGE STOCK

OF

GOODS,

Just received from the East, which consists of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Millinery Goods,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes,

QUEENSWARE,

HATS & CAPS,

GOLDEN ERA

COOK STOVES;

A FULL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

All of the above goods we invite the public to examine

Quality and Prices.

s1-4t J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from West Jordan Range, one dark brown mare MULE, fifteen hands high, five years old, black mane and tail, light colored nose; branded on left shoulder U S and also C; on left thigh U S, and on left shoulder ☞.

Also, one black horse MULE, fifteen hands high, 6 years old, brown nose, notch on under side of right ear; branded on left side of neck small U S; also on nigh shoulder U S and C; -ear and small white place. On nigh thigh U S in three places, two large and one small; and on right shoulder small U S and ☞.

The above reward will be paid to any one who shall deliver said Mules to Walker Bros.' Store, G. S. L. City, or Fairfield, Camp Floyd. 10-4t

WILL BE SOLD A BARGAIN,

FOR $2500.

A GOOD SHINGLE and LATH MILL, comprising two Circular Saws for cutting Shingle and Lath, both, at the same time, driven by an overshot wheel. The building is 25 by 30 feet, and the machinery in good repair. There are also two dwelling houses situated near the mill, together with 17 acres of land, 7 acres of which is good farming land, and fenced in, with plenty of water for irrigation, and driving the machine.

The above described property is situated on Mill Creek, about one half mile above Neff's Mill, G. S. L. County.

Half of the purchase money will be taken out of the avails of the mill, and the other in stock or produce at the market price. For further particulars enquire of

W. I. APPLEBY,

11-3t Att'y at Law, G. S. L. City.

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN BRIGHAM CITY.

JOHN LEWIS,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

WISHES to inform the public that he has opened the above business at Brigham City, Box Elder County, and is on hand to serve his customers with everything in his line. 11-4t

WANTED.

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,

2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1¼ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 1-tf J. G. LITTLE.

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop. 1-tf

Estray Notice.

NOV. 26, 1860, a stray red COW, with white face, with her calf, having a diamond branded on her hip, broke into my inclosure. I wish the owner to come and prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

10-tf E. MIDDLEMASS, 6th Ward.

Consulting Engineer and Millwright.

THOSE about to erect mills of any kind will do well to give me a call; as being well posted on the latest improvements in Machinery, by personal experience, and continually receiving correspondence from the East in relation thereto, I shall be enabled to give them the benefit thereof without experimenting on untried novelties.

Books posted by the day, week or month.

WM. J. SILVER.

East side of the 19th Ward, G. S. L. City.

s5-3m

GOOD NEWS!

LATEST OFFER!

CHRISTMAS COMPLIMENT!

Ten per Cent Discount.

I HEREBY offer to all CASH PURCHASERS of

GENERAL GOODS

the above reduction. My Stock consists of the following:

IN DRY GOODS,

Prints, brown and bleached Domestic, Denims, Hickory, Check, Ticking, Ginghams, Fancy Dress Lawns, Trimmings, etc.;

IN CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over and Under Shirts, Satinetts, Cottonades, Twills, Jeans, Flannels, etc.;

IN GROCERIES,

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Spices, Raisins, Dried Apples, etc.;

IN HARDWARE,

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butts and Screws, Locks, Latches, Axes, Hatchets, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Saws, Brass Kettles, etc.

Call and See

WM. JENNINGS.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 12, 1860. 11-3t

LOOK HERE!

I WISH to let the Job of building fifty-three rods of tight board fence, six feet high; boards upright and securely nailed. I will pay in prime molasses, or other valley products, from a —— mug to a water cask, and throw a leather strap to a full California rig. For further particulars apply to me at my residence 17th Ward, 3rd house north of the Endowment House.

Dec. 13 1860 ELI B. KELSEY

N. B. Nails will be furnished. 11-3t

W. I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Times liberal. Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

Fresh Arrival

OF

NEW

GOODS.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS!

J. CALISHER & CO.

BEG to inform the public that they are in receipt of a shipment of

NEW GOODS,

Per Crisman's Last Train,

And are determined to conduct their business as heretofore on the principle of

"Live and let Live."

They have just received a choice and well-selected

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

French and American Prints, Hickories, Demins, Jeans, Flannels, Domestics, Tickings, Furniture Prints;

Brass Kettles; Tobacco;

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' SHOES;

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Notions; Jewelry, &c., &c.

We call the attention of all wishing to save, to favor us with their call and examine our stock and prices.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

On view of the requirements of the country, we have just imported a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved and fuel-saving patterns. Come and see them.

6-tf J. CALISHER & CO.

J. M. BROWNE & CO.'S NEW STORE.

REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT.

WE hereby notify the public that we SELL GOODS AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE in Utah, and will make a Deduction of TEN PER CENT. on all purchases of Five Dollars and upwards for Cash down.

We have a full assortment of every description of

STAPLE

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

INCLUDING

DRIED FRUITS.

Special attention is directed to our

SUGAR, COFFEE, AND TEA,

Which are of the very best quality.

To the People in the Southern Settlements!

We have purchased the Entire Stocks of Goods, in Camp Floyd, belonging to Dyer, Brother & Co. and C. A. Perry & Co., and have completely replenished, assorted, and filled up the Stock.

Mr. C. H. BASSETT, who has charge of the business in Fairfield, at the Old Stand of C. A. Perry & Co. (facing Main Street and the Market Place) will be happy to see all his old friends in the settlements south, and to make many new ones.

We invite the people to call and see us, examine our goods and prices, and judge for themselves, in Salt Lake City and Camp Floyd.

We will exchange for Eggs and Butter and every kind of produce.

☞ UTAH LEGISLATORS, GIVE US A CALL.

11-tf J. M. BROWNE & CO.

Poetry.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The rights of women, what are they?
The right to labor, love and pray,'
The right to weep with those that weep,
The right to wake while others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear,
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The right, when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to that within the vail.

The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless,
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide,
In simple faith to Him that died;
With earnest love and gentle praise,
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flight for heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love,
The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes,
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well,
Thy silent influence none can tell;
If these are thine why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy rights? Then murmur not
That woman's mission is thy lot:
Improve the talent God has given,
Life's duty done, thy rest is heaven.

Gleanings.

A TRUISM.—A diamond is a diamond, though you put it on the finger of a beggar—only that on the finger of a beggar, nobody would believe it to be a diamond. Does not mendicant genius every day offer the "precious jewel in its head" for sale, and yet, because the holder is a mendicant, does not the world believe the jewel to be of no value? Men have died with jewels in their brains, and, not until the men were dead, were the gems owned to be of true water.

LIVING AND DYING.—The late Rev. Dr. Newton was once speaking of a young lady who had recently died. A young lady immediately asked, "Oh, sir, how did she die?" The venerable man replied, "There is a more important question than that, my dear, which you should have asked first." "Sir," said she, "what question can be more important than 'How did she die?'" "How did she live?" he replied.

BILLS PAYABLE ABOVE.—Christians are taught to believe that he who gives to the poor lends to the Lord—a belief, we regret to say, not of universal acceptance. The Japanese, however, have a practical faith in the matter, as will be seen by the following: "It is a standing law among the Japanese bonzes that he who lends them cash in this world, will receive in the next world the capital and ten per cent., at simple interest. Bills of exchange payable hereafter are duly given to the lender, who carefully preserves them; and it is not unusual for dying persons to leave especial directions as to these bills. They are generally buried with the corpse, in order that the principal and interest may be claimed in the other world, as well as to scare the evil one, who is reputed to have a very natural horror of such I. O. U's."

WATER VS. PAPER.—The quantity of water required in the manufacture of paper is so large as to appear almost incredible, being no less than 100 gallons for every pound of paper; or, calculating by weight, 1,000 lbs. of water to a pound of paper, whence it follows that every ton of paper requires 224,000 gallons of water; this is equal to the consumption of 11,200 persons, reckoning at 20 gallons per head. In some manufactories 5 tons of paper a day are made, which must absorb the water necessary for the supply of 56,000 persons. To manufacture 100 tons requires as much water as would be consumed by 1,120,000 souls, equal to the entire population of the city of Paris.

Varieties.

THE use of the arch in building is traced to Thebes, where one was discovered that bore an inscription, written 1540 years B. C., or 450 years before Solomon's Temple was built.

Narrow-minded men, who have not a thought beyond the little sphere of their own vision, recall the Hindoo saying.—"The snail sees nothing but its own shell, and thinks it the grandest thing in the universe."

Old Wewitzer was joking and laughing at rehearsal, instead of minding the business of the scene: "Come, Mr. Wewitzer, I wish you would pay a little attention." "Well, sir," replied the droll fellow, "so I am paying as little as I possibly can."

A man is, as a general rule, compensated for a small brain by a big tongue.

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

The six degrees of crime are thus defined—"He who steals a million is only a financier Who steals half a million is only a defaulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched."

"Wife," said the victim of a jealous rib, one day, "I intend to go to camp-meeting on Tuesday evening to see the camp break up." "I think you won't," replied she. "I'll go if I see fit." "You'll see fit if you do go." He did not go—probably on account of the rain.

"Bob, did you hear that my father gets married again next Easter?" "No, Tom, I did not. Does he get an old woman?" "No, sir-ee! He gets a new one."

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
1860

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859 and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence in kind, two million and fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and iron bedsteads for barracks, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and twelve cents.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses and officers; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outpost, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army, compensation of clerks of the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz.: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for temporary frontier stations, including fifteen thousand dollars for the purchase of stoves, three hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty one dollars and fifty-four cents, to be expended as follows; viz:

For rents, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of grounds for summer cantonments, and construction and repairs of barracks at temporary frontier stations, for the purchase of stoves, and six hundred and eight dollars and eighty-seven cents to be paid as back rent for the site of Fort Davis, Texas, one hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and forty six dollars and twenty-nine cents;—

For repairing, altering and enlarging buildings at established military posts, one hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred and forty seven dollars;—

For constructing barracks and other buildings at the following posts, to wit: At Barrancas barracks, Key West, Fort Mackinac, in the department of the east, twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents; at Benicia barracks in the department of California, three hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents; at Fort Vancouver in the department of Oregon, seven thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments, and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from foundaries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other seaportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions therein to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, two million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, seventy six thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at department headquarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding-general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding-general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For horses and horse medicines for the batteries of light artillery, thirty thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, of which twelve thousand dollars may be applied to the purchase of land on the north side of the new water shops, sixty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Alleghany arsenal, six thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.

For Charleston arsenal, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For New York arsenal, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For North Carolina arsenal, repairs, and gas fixtures, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For St. Louis arsenal, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For Texas arsenal, forty-three thousand dollars.

For Washington arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For Watertown arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For Watervliet arsenal, eleven thousand dollars.

For contingencies of arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnoissances for military purposes, and surveys with the armies in the field, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the manufacture or purchase of apparatus and equipments for field signals, two thousand dollars. And that there be added to the staff of the army one signal officer, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major of cavalry, who shall have charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all signal duty, and of all books, papers, and apparatus connected therewith.

For surveys and selections of sites, and for plans and estimates for military posts on or near the valley of the Red River of the North, between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude, and at or near Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars, and that a report thereon be made to the next session of Congress.

For reconstructing the stables at Carlisle barracks, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

To enable the Third Auditor of the Treasury to settle the suspended accounts of officers for disbursements through the quartermaster-general's department for supplies furnished and stores transported for the three companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States in the Territory of Kansas, in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by authority of the War Department, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to restore to their relatives in Wisconsin four orphan children of Edward Miltimore, whose parents and brothers and sisters were massacred on or about the thirty first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, about one hundred miles north of Salt Lake City, by a party of Indians, (or Mormons disguised as such,) and who escaped the massacre and found refuge at Camp Floyd, fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the medical corps of the army four surgeons and four assistant-surgeons, to be appointed in accordance with the existing laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications:

Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, New York, ten thousand dollars.

Fort Knox, Penobscot Bay, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

Fort at the entrance of New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Additional batteries at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Delaware, Delaware River, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

Artesian well at Fort Monroe, six thousand dollars.

Repairing government bridge over Mill Creek, near Fort Monroe, five hundred dollars.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

Repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, thirty thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy thousand dollars.

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Melton, and preservation of site, Pensacola, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars.

Fortifications on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort Jackson, on Mississippi River, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort St. Philip, on Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars.

Fortifications for defence of entrance into Galveston Harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

Fort at Port Point, San Francisco, including outworks, fifty thousand dollars.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of fortifications, preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repair of sudden damage, thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance of sugar and coffee to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army, as fixed by the seventeenth section of the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall hereafter be ten pounds of coffee and fifteen pounds of sugar for every one hundred rations.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the State of Iowa such sums of money as were paid by that State to troops called out by the governor of Iowa in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to protect the frontier from Indian incursions: *Provided*, the secretary shall be satisfied that there was a necessity for calling out these troops; that the amounts have been actually paid by the State; that no greater pay or allowances be given than were received by officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States army, and that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of eighteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents: *Provided further*, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, chapter eighty-three, be extended so as to include all the moneys advanced by the State of Texas in payment of volunteers called out in defence of the frontier of that State, since the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, The Secretary of War shall be satisfied that there was necessity for calling out these troops, that they were called out by competent authority, and that the amount so claimed was actually paid by the said State. And that the amount hereby provided for shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-one cents: *Provided further*, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, be extended so as to embrace the pay proper and allowances of the militia of New Mexico therein named: *Provided*, They shall receive no greater pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the United States service, and that the amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of seventy-four thousand and nine dollars: *Provided further*, That compensation shall only be allowed for the period during which said troops were actively employed in military service.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a commission shall be appointed, in the manner hereinafter designated, to consist of two senators, two members of the House of Representatives, and two officers of the army, which commission shall examine into the organization, system of discipline, and course of instruction of the United States Military Academy, with a view to ascertain what modification, or changes, if any, are desirable in order that the academy shall best accomplish the objects of its establishment. That the said commission shall report the result of its examination to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. That the commissioners from the Senate shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, those from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House, and those from the army by the President of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said commission.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the lot of land in the city of San Antonio, Texas, given to the United States on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, as a site for an arsenal and barracks, but for which it has been found to be unsuitable, be, and the same is, reconveyed to the said city of San Antonio.

APPROVED, June 21, 1860.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eesleth, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Seth M. Blair, Esq., and Judge Peter Maughan

GENERAL AGENT FOR UTAH RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.

Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Eusign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.

Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.

Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, C. G. Larsen; North Bend, Jas. N. Jones.

JUAB COUNTY.

Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY,

Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodebeck.

UTAH COUNTY.

Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, J. T. Hardy, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, E. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. K. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrat; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Dimmo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Gardner's Mills, D. R. Allen; Draperville, David James; Union, D. S. Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Stoff; West Mill Creek, William Pett; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Gibson and Jos. Hazelhond; Fort Herriman, J. L. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.

Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Benj. Myron.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.

Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.

Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

COOPERAGE !!!

South-west Corner of Main and Emigration Streets, rear of S. J. Lee' Gunsmith Shop.

G. P. BURNETT

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East, and with a large stock of Cooper timber, prepared in the staves, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

Made Cider, measured right, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fire Wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

Cities, Brigham City and Provo at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B's Cooper Ware always on Sale or Consignment. "Patronage." Main Street. Prices to suit the times. 9-3m

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

EMILY H. MILLS,

Milliner, Mantle and Dressmaker, and Embroiderer,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her friends and the ladies generally.

Orders punctually and neatly executed, and charges moderate.

Emigration Street, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

MILLWORK & MACHINERY.

WE are prepared to build or repair all kinds of Millwork and Machinery, including water, wind and horse powers; drills, reapers and threshers, sugar and fanning mills; by contract or otherwise, at the lowest prices for ready pay.

Those having States machinery will find it to their advantage to employ us.

Patterns for castings and models of machinery made to order.

Our terms are—Store pay, produce of all kinds at the current rates, 10 per cent discount for cash. WM. J. SILVER, J. FORBES.

East side of 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

STATIONERY,

CROCKERY WARE,

And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!

THE

PURE POTEEN

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, corn, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!

FRESH ARRIVALS !!

GOODS! GOODS!

GOODS,

Cheaper, Still Cheaper!

IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY,

AT

WALKER BROTHERS',

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

AND

Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 10-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

SIGN OF BIG

T

Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of

NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Well selected

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,

Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,

VARNISH AND PUTTY.

ALSO,

A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of

LADIES, GIRLS & INFANTS BOOTEES & SHOES;

GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM

Low for Cash or Ready Pay,

and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.

1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS

FROM THE EAST,

At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of

NEW GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.

Fifty Fight Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.

1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

DUSTIN AMY,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham & Co.,

WISHES to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received

A CHOICE LOT

OF

GOODS;

Consisting of an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents', Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

&c., &c.

The Goods consist, in part, of

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Soap, Tobacco and Candles;

Prints, Factory, Cloth, Denims, and Cotton Yarn,

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS.

Also, a choice assortment of

LIQUORS,

Consisting of

Champagne, Brandies, Bourbon Whisky, &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

In great variety.

TIN WARE,

COPPER WARE,

AND

Japanned Ware,

In abundance.

Also for Sale, WAGONS, OXEN and COWS, and produce of all kinds.

D. AMY wishes to state that he will clear out his entire Stock as soon as possible; and in order to do this, will offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers. Give him a call and see if you cannot be suited in quality and price before going elsewhere.

D. AMY is fully prepared with tools and first class Workmen, to execute all kind of work in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

Jobbing done on the shortest notice. 11-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th WARD opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—At A. Taylor & Sons' old Stand, next door south of George Crouyn's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH.

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., accurately cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.

One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

E. G. RAICHES

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to the next door south of Ballo, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting done on reasonable terms.

A large quantity of heavy cloth always on hand.

Buckskins wanted immediately. s5-tf

Labor is Wealth—Persevere & Prosper.

D. J. ROSS,

SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that his Shop is in the POST-OFFICE BUILDING, on 2nd South Street, where he will continue to serve his customers with whatever they want in his line. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 8-3m

JOHN TAYLOR,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business next door north of Jos. M. Brown's Store, west side of Public Square, and having had many years of essential experience in the art of cutting and making up the most fashionable garments, feels confident in executing orders in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Cutting done to order. 6-3m